III.

RARRIGAM'S PARK THEATRE—2 and S—Investigation.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Pain's Eurning of Moseow.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—Held by the

MANHATIAN SOUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—Here by MADISON SOUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—Here by Enemy.

MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Merrimac and Monitor Navai Battle.

NEW CENTRAL PARK GAMDEN—8—Concert.

NEW CENTRAL PARK GAMDEN—8—Concert.

STAR THEATRE—2—Yorick's Love—8—Julius Cæsar.

STAR THEATRE—2—Yorick's Love—8—Julius Cæsar.

TH-AVE. AND 55TH-ST.—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—The New Cyclorams of the Battles of Vicksburg.

## Inder to Advertisements.

P	age.	Col.	Lancon and the same	Page.	Col
Amouncements. Eankers and Brokers Board and Rooms. Eusiness Notices. Dancing Academies. Dividend Notices. Excursions. Funnisial. Hotels. Instruction.	788646777786	6566 6164 846 9.6	Miscellaneona. New Publications. Ocean Steamers. Real Estate. Religious Notices. Rooms and Flats. Special Notices. Situations Wanted. Steamboats and R. Summer Resorts	9278657376	502
Marriages and Deaths Miscellaneous	5	6	The Turf	7	_

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## New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Agreeing to take up the supply bills in the House of Commons; Mr. Parnell announces a bill to enable leaseholders to get fair rents in Ireland; plans of the Radicals for urging Home Rule in the recess; condemning Speaker Peel's use of the cloture. = Alexander in Sophia ; political

DOMESTIC.-Another shock of earthquake felt in the South at 11 o'clock last night. === Seven Hungarians burned to death in Sullivan County N. Y. \_\_\_ Mr. Blaine spoke at Skowhegan, Me. The sea-serpent again seen in the Hudson River. Grand ball at Newport. The Anti-Saloon Republican Convention to be held at Binghamton. - Demal by Senator Frye. -Fiske Warren won the championship at court tennis at Newport.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Thomas C. Acton to be appointed in General Shaler's place. === The Galatea and Mayflower put in drydock. == Efforts for the relief of Charleston. — Winners at Prospect Park: Firenzi, Ten Strike, Markland, Peekskill, Ittilala, Frank Ward. = Athletics beaten by Brooklyns and Baltimores by the Mets. === Two Germans committed suicide, ==== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) -at 4234d. per ounce-71.96 cents. locally more active with advancing prices, closing strong in figures.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer and fair. Temperature ye terday: Highest, 78°; lowest, 61°; average, 67%,

Both the yachts on which the eyes of two great nations are fixed are now out of the water and are receiving the final touches which will put them in the best condition possible for the races next week. The Galatea was found to be in unexpectedly bad condition below the water-line, but paint and potlead will soon put her in racing trim. If the wind serves on Tuesday, both sloop and cutter will be ready to do their prettiest. An interesting race is certain, no matter which boat wins.

Mr. Gill, in his cable dispatch to THE TRIB-CNE to-day, is severe in his criticism of the Speaker of the House of Commons, whom he accuses of being in league with Lord Randolph Churchill in suppressing the voice of the Opposition. His indictment is backed up by a convincing array of facts. This will strike the average American as an absence of fair play that is likely to react disastrously. But the Irish question will not down at the bidding of Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Speaker Peel. The gag-law may succeed temporarily, but in the end truth and justice will prevail.

Persistence is an excellent quality; but some men are altogether too persistent in a bad cause. For instance, the man Hillman, who tried to kill himself at the Grand Union Hotel the other day and fired several shots with more or less success, has just died at Bellevue Hospital, virtually because he refused to take food. He had undergone trephining and tracheotomy and had nearly recovered. But he was determined not to live and practically starved himself to death. Almost irresistibly the question arises. Were the efforts made to save his life worth while? Certainly self-murder should be discouraged by every means, but it is doubtful whether the law which makes such an act a erime has had the deterrent effect which its advocates expected.

In refusing to direct the Excise Board to give a license to the resort known as the "Haymarket" Judge Ehrlich has not only heeded the force of public opinion but he has shown that the courts cannot be used by unscrupulous persons to accomplish unworthy ends. Any other decision would have been a public misfortune. The facts that the place is of bad repute and has long been the resort of improper characters are held to be sufficient reasons for withholding a license. This ought to settle the question so far as similar places tre concerned. The same judge's decision in the East River Park case was looked on with regret as establishing an unfortunate precedent. This ruling will restore confidence that entrely proper decisions by the Excise Board are not to be overruled in the courts in the interest of persons who have little, if any, respect for

It will be seen by an article in another column that Governor Hill has made up his mind to remove General Shaler from the Board of Health. The charges against General Shaler were made several months ago, but the hearing was postponed until after the criminal trial when, no defence being made, the Mayor recommended the General's removal. Governor Hill's decision is expected next week. All good citizens will be gratified to learn that the Mayor is strongly disposed to put at the head of the Health Department Thomas C. Acton. There could not be a better selection As President of the Police Board, as Superintendent of the Assay Office and as Assistant Treasurer in this city, Mr. Acton has proved bimself an efficient and faithful public officer and has won the esteem and hearty commendation of all his fellow-citizens. His appointment

in General Shaler's place, if made, will be warmly and generally approved.

THE LATEST FROM CHARLESTON. There was nothing in the news received from Charleston during yesterday to indicate that the earlier reports in reference to the damage to houses and other buildings and the distressed condition of multitudes of people are exaggerated. A private dispatch to a wellknown New-York firm said that "thousands are without homes; the city is a wreck." The City Council says that "great distress" exists and that aid will be thankfully received. The appeals for help will not be made in vain. Arrangements for taking subscriptions by exchanges and other bodies and for receiving and forwarding money to the sufferers have been completed here and in other cities, and generous contributions are already on the way to the ruined city. Nearly \$1,000 has been received by THE TRIBUNE. In Philadelphia over \$3,000 was subscribed yesterday, two publicspirited citizens giving \$1,000 each. The merchants and business men of Charleston show excellent pluck and spirit, for at a joint meeting of their exchanges yesterday it was declared that the banks, warehouses, wharves, mills etc., although injured, were in working order and that they were ready for the transaction of business. It was also decided to ask the general Government for a National loan to aid in rebuilding the city. This disposition to go to work and make the best of a bad business is

worthy of all praise. -The report received at midnight-that Charleston had experienced another heavy earthquake and that all telegraphic communication with the city had been cut off-is startling. This last shock was felt along the whole Southern Atlantic coast, but was not attended by any damage so far as yet reported. In Washington it was plainly felt, but was not so strong as the shock of Tuesday night. In spite of the statement that the wires to Charleston are broken there is ground for believing that that stricken city has not suffered a second severe visitation just as her people were beginning to recover from the effects of the first.

THE EARTHQUAKE TERROR. To those who have never experienced an earthquake the accounts of the extreme terror into which the people of Charleston have been thrown are apt to appear perplexing. But the fact is that the earthquake is the most terrifying of all phenomena. It breaks up the foundations of what is unconsciously the strongest faith natural to men, namely, faith in the stability of the earth upon which they tread. When that begins to reel under them, and when massive buildings sway and totter under and around them, the strongest nerves will give way. The man who says an earthquake does not frighten him is not to be believed upon oath. A con vulsion which removes every dependence, which makes it as dangerous to go as to stay, which converts what were shelters and refuges into the means of death and mutilation, which puts the strongest and the weakest, the wisest and the silliest, the richest and the poorest, upoone common level of impotence and helplessness, must cause the most profound and endur ing fears in all alike.

Nor do men become habituated to these disturbances even in the countries where they are most frequent. If all earthquakes produced the same effects it would be possible to get used to them, but a man may pass safely through nineteen, and be killed by the twentieth. No anticipation is of any use in regard to them, and no precautions are of any avail. The crowd that flies from falling buildings to the open may meet the face of the fugitives who sought safety on the Lisbon quay. There is no assurance in flight, and there is no protection in quiescence. Every element of the situation is appalling. and it is not to be wondered at that under such visitations whole communities should seem to be given over to panic fears. They are so given over, and they cannot help but be in the circumstances, and in the same conditions any people would exhibit the same terror. The effect of this apprehension upon the delicate, especially women and children, is apt to be serious. The losses inflicted in death and wounds are the most tangible, but not the most numerous. Such scenes as the people of Charleston have gone through leave their mark upon the nervous system, and produce mischievous results sub-

THE WILL OF A MINORITY. The report of the legislative committee o the Knights of Labor is a curiously suggestive decument. This committee, appointed by the Cleveland convention, naturally seeks to impress the Knights with the idea that it has accomplished great things, and it is but fair to consider the claim it makes, if for no better reason, to judge how far members of Congress are influenced by the great majority of their constituents, and how far by the demands purporting to represent less than half a million of organized laborers. At the outset, the committee say, they found that the failure of the grea Southwestern strike had produced the impression that the order was at death's door, and had virtually destroyed any influence that the committee might be possessed of," Hence an appeal was made to the entire order east of the Rocky Mountains to flood Congress with petitions prepared by the committee, and it is claimed that these petitions with over 300,000 signatures were returned to Congress. Assum ing this statement to be correct, it appears tha the order could claim before Congress to represent only 300,000 voters, provided all the signers were voters, out of 9,780,000 cast at the last Presidential election east of the moun tains, little more than 3 per cent, and less than the votes cast for Butler and St. John, As respects numbers, the question is whether Congress regarded the wishes of all the voters

for Blaine and Cleveland, or only the wishes o the voters for "scattering" candidates? The committee thinks Congress submitted and claims that bills forfeiting about 30,000, 000 acres of ladd granted to railroads were passed through its influence, and that much larger forfeitures would have been decreed, had not the Senators declined to regard the will of the 300,000 instead of the will of their constituents, the 9,500,000 remaining. The committee also claims that the surplus resolution which was passed by the House, was virtually dictated by the Cleveland convention and th 300,000, but that the Senate, again regarding the wishes of the 9,500,000 other voters, amended the resolution. The committee complained that a strong "pressure caused the eaders of the President's party in the House to change front in favor of the Senate amendment," although the President had vetoed the amendment, wisely in the opinion of the committee, and had promised to carry out the House resolution. This assertion is so peculiar that

t deserves literal quotation: Your committee is credibly informed that the President old Mr. Morrison that he considered the first vote on the original resolution, of 207 year to 67 mays, the sentiment the people on the subject; that he should not sign the resolu-tion and thus let it fail to become a law, and that he should proceed to carry out the purport of it by paying out the \$10,000,000 per month.

It rests with Mr. Morrison to state whether this assertion is true, and whether the President actually gave him any such promise. But all the world knows, if the Knights of Labor do not, that the Administration openly, and with man, "Nick" Haughton ! Their names are still on

all its might, resisted the House resolution, and that the "pressure" which made many Democratic leaders support the Senate amendment came from the officials of the Administration, whose action must have been with the President's knowledge, and presumably was

with his consent. According to the committee, "there are a few men in Congress who, your committee believes, have the welfare of the people at heart," and thereupon twenty-seven persons are named, among whom are included the most unscrupulous and unworthy demagogues in Congress. The 9,500,000 voters, who do not see fit to surrender their freedom of labor and of political action also to an organization, will observe with increased interest the course of these members, and will particularly take notice that such demagogues as O'Neil and Bland, of Missouri, Weaver, of Iowa, Reagan, of Texas, Springer, of Illinois, and Warner, of Ohio, are expressly commended as acceptable to the 300,000. They and the others named may also be acceptable to the people of their districts; the elections will show. But it is a height of impertinence never surpassed for this little minority, 3 per cent of the voters, to assert that those members who obey their will, and only those, "have the welfare of the people at heart" A more absurd untruth was never uttered by any body of men supposed to be sane. The best members of both the great parties undoubtedly have the welfare of the people at heart, though they differ widely as to the means of promoting that welfare.

THE TREASURY. It is not exactly an encouraging feature, but the gold held by the Treasury in excess of certificates, interest and called bonds and trust funds, is now only \$69,908,345, or \$4,300,000 less than it was August 1. The gold in excess of certificates is now \$1,200,000 less than it was then, not a large change, though on the wrong side. In view of the imports of gold last month, it might be supposed that the Treasury would at least gain to some extent in its gold reserve, and it undoubtedly would have done so had not a disposition to send in legal tenders and get gold for them been developed. But meanwhile the amount due on called bonds and interest increased during the month about \$2,000,000 to \$15,742,853, and the amount deposited and held in the Treasury for the holders of bank notes increased to \$72,081,000 Thus the sums due for which gold can be laimed on demand, and must be paid if the Treasury tries to keep its credit, have increased o \$87,823,943. Deducting this amount from he gold in excess of certificates, \$157,732,288, there remains only \$69,908,345, against \$74,224,170 a month ago. Not many months of decline at the same rate would suffice to swell the desire to obtain gold instead of legal tender notes to undesirable proportions.

The movement of the next few days will therefore be watched with some interest. The bonds redeemable September 1, and the interest lue that day, and other payments represented by the \$15,333,000 Treasury checks and drafts outstanding at the end of last month, may draw considerable gold from the Treasury, or only legal tenders. If the latter, the accumulation of legal tenders in the Treasury, which has amounted to \$13,640,504 during the last month, will be reduced. More legal tenders going into circulation, possibly the silver certificates and silver dollars may begin to go back to the Treasury. Out of \$2,400,000 standard silver dollars coined, only \$245.533 were added to the stock in the Treasury, the remainder having been called for, presumably because of the withdrawal of legal tenders from circulation. In the last month \$1,457,716 more silver certificates were put out than came in, and these may at any time return. But these movements would signify much less than any considerable lepletion of the gold reserve.

It is also reported that the surrender of bank irculation is resisted by some banks, which claim that the Treasury has no legal right to force them to give up the three per cents deposited as security for circulation, and to purchase high priced four or four and a half per cents in open market in order to retain their privileges as National banks. The grounds on which this claim is made have not been publicly discussed, but it is stated that an opinion of the Attorney-General has been asked. is if that would settle the question, and meanwhile a journal which usually speaks with information from Administration circles affirms that assurances have been given that other calls will not be made at present. The imme diate question is whether the bank notes will ontinue to come in as they did in August, about as fast as the legal tenders deposited for their retirement. A less rapid redemption of notes would temporarily increase the legal tender

palance, and also the amount of trust funds held The customs receipts increased about \$3,-500,000 in August, compared with the same month last year, and the internal revenue receipts increased \$625,000. Yet expenditures were so much larger---the ordinary expenses \$19,534,586 against \$10,784,371 last year--that the available balance in the Treasury dereased more than the reduction in debt less cash by \$1,768,066. The payments for bonds to be redeemed, \$14,000,000 this month and \$15,000,000 October 1, will take some gold from a reserve which is not now any larger than is desirable.

EARTHQUAKES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Apropos of the Charleston catastrophe, it comes to light that the peaceful and flourishing State of Connecticut was once the scene of extremely violent convulsions of nature. According to Professor Shaler, of Harvard College, who has made a special study of this subject, the State "teemed with volcanoes which poured forth rivers of lava. and the whole region was an inferno on earth." The chain of volcanoes extended as far south as Virginia and as far to the northeast as Nova Scotia, but Connecticut was the seat of the greatest disturbance-of more violent volcanic action than to the dictation of the 300,000 in many things, any other region in North America. The good people of the Housatonic and Connecticut valleys, owever, can console themselves with the thought that these mighty upheavals occurred about

10,000 centuries ago.
Within the last few centuries New-England has experienced several earthquakes of considerable verity. The first occurred in 1685, the second in 1727, and the third in 1755. That in 1727 was followed by about 100 shocks extending over several years. The centre of the disturbance was in Newburyport, Mass., and the shocks were of such violence that the rumbling sound which accompanied them was loud enough to rouse people from a sound sleep, even after they had become so used to the occurrences that they thought little of them. The first shocks were the most marked, those following for months afterward gradually decreasing in intensity. In 1755 Boston was shaken to such an extent that people could keep their teet only with difficulty. Chimneys were knocked over, and but for the fact that the houses were low and of wood, the destruction of property and loss of life would have been great. A shock of equal severity at the present day would carry death and devastation in its path, owing to the difference in the character of the buildings in the cities of Eastern New-England.

The purging of the Democratic State Committee by getting rid of John O'Brien is all very well; but what is going to be done with John Keenan and William P. Kirk, who were deep in the "boodle' business, and that not altogether savory states-

the committee's roll. The process of purgation should not stop with O'Br.on.

What with earthquakes and cyclones the year 1886 has already attained what John Milton would have styled " a bad eminence." But according to an old prophet who flourished in the thir teenth century, it is to yield other notable things before it passes away. He foretold, as The St. James's Gazette recalls, that during this year there would be a revolution in one of the great States of Christendom, that a new form of government would be established in a republic, that a great prince would ascend a throne, that the grape crop would be good in only a few districts. Of course there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that obliges one to take stock in any of these prophecies. But it is only fair to the prophet to state that it is reported that he foretold the appearance of Napoleon, the Italian war and other matters of moment. It certainly looks as though this year would bear watching.

In a paper on "Mr. Keely's Etheric Force," which is published in the current number of Lippincott's Magazine, it is stated that the Keely Motor Company was "prematurely organized." A vague suspicion to that effect has been impinging itself against the public mind for several days.

The Evening Post is constantly finding fault with the newspaper correspondents who describe the President's vacation in the Adirondacks. If it will pause for reflection, it will be abashed by reminiscences of its own stark naked candor in discuss ing matters relating to the President's private life. The correspondents are very innocently employed in comparison with that journal in 1884, when it was publishing a series of monstrous articles condoning unchastity.

While The World finds it necessary to sound a warning respecting the dangers and temptations besetting diplomacy at high altitudes, it can safely mend a more vigorous fisheries policy. Nova Scotia coast lies close to sea-level. Let it advise Secretary Bayard to transfer his diplomatic energies from the dizzy heights of the halls of the Montezumas to the Dominion coast line.

Surprise was caused among game-dealers by the letter of Mr. Roosevelt, the other day, calling attention to the law passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the sale of reed-birds, robins and meadowlarks. So far as the last two are concerned the law is sound, but there seems to be reason to question the wisdom of the lawgivers who laid an embargo on the reed-bird. It is true that the bobotink, which Irving has written about so gracefully, does much to make our fields vocal in the early summer. But he does not sing after July, and after that date may more properly be considered a game bird than a song bird. The law will be heeded, however, as severe penalties are attached, and the reedbird is henceforth banished from New-York markets, where hundreds of thousands have heretofore been sold annually. The constitutionality of the law may be tested in the courts, and the next Legislature, it is not unlikely, will be called on to

The Whitehall Times refers to him as "grand Governor Hill." Grand is good, but ineffably sublime would be better.

A Democratic campaign document, it is annonneed from Washington, is being sent through the mails free of postage on the ground that it is a part of The Congressional Record." At least one copy has gone through the post office in an ordinary " Pub. Doc." envelope. Here is a plain case of pernicious activity"-or something worse. The first five pages of this pamphlet are filled with the Democratic National platform of 1884. That certainly is not a " part of The Congressional Record." Isn't it time for the President to come out of the woods and put on the screws in Washington?

It is pretty well understood now that Chairman O'Brien, of the Democratic State Committee, will resign. "Was your husband resigned?" inquired the clergyman of the widow of the man whose funeral he was conducting. "He had ter be," replied the weeping widow.

PERSONAL,

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg arrived at Cooperstown yesterday, and will remain there throughout the pres-When the Prince of Wales attended the theatre at Hom

burg during his recent visit, the price of seats near his An Irishman at Sheffield has placed above Lord Frederick Cavendish's grave a silver tablet inscribed "Born to Albion, sacrificed to Erin."

Baron von Tauchnitz has just celebrated his seventieth

birthday. "We have the Princess of Wales staying at the Alice

saal," says a Langen Schwalbach correspondent of The World (London). "She looks very pretty and very young still. A German friend of mine, who had never seen her before, as soon as she caught sight of the Royal group waiking together in the gardens by the band, made the usual remark. 'Younger than her daughters!' People behave very decently and nicely here; no one starce of rushes round to meet the Royal-ties, as one constantly sees elsewhere."

Among the recent arrivals at Saratoga is Dr. J. M. Carnochan, the distinguished New-York surgeon. Dr. Carnochan purposes to take a brief rest from his professional labors, which during the past year have been uncommonly enerous and exacting. Dr. Carnochan is an old summer visitant at Saratogs, and is cordisily wel-comed there. The veteran cannot well be spared from his extensive practice in New-York, but his absence will

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The rude brakeman again. "Is this the right train t" a lady asked of a brakeman the other day. you going, ma'am !" replied the orakeman. " None of your business, sir," retorted the lady. "I shall report you to the superintendent for impudence." And she ctually did.

Two years ago it was thought that shoes would drive long boots from the field, especially in cities where the sidewalks are paved. Now the demand for coots is much larger in proportion than for shoes. -{Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The Danmille Breeze tells of a young woman riding with young man, and exclaiming at the sight of two calves: On, see those two little cowlets !" "You are mistaken," said the young man; "those are not cowie;s,

The personalities of Kansas journalism, which have so stranuously deplored, teached a climax is week, when a brother heat ally advised a loathsome occuparary to keep his shirt on, and subsequent ascertained to his forror that the contemporary was woman.—[Kansas City Times.

There is a funny philanthropist to Philadelphia named Moses Sterns, who is trying to organize the servant girls of the country so that they will be able to do the courting in the parlor and enjoy other similar "rights." The servant girls of Philadelphia, however, don't seem to take much stock in the movement, and Moses almost despairs of being able to convince them that they are iown-trodden; but he is consoled by the thought that all great reformers have been misunderstood.

A Prohibition candidate is heavily handicapped. He may be making a telling speech to a good audience, and yet any anort-haired citizen could break up his ward meeting by shouting: "Say, noys, Skinny Wilson is settin'em up at de corner grocery! I should smile!"—[New-Orleans Picayune.

It is said that everybody in the town of Yakutsk, siberia, gets drunk on New Year's Day, the bishop olemnly setting the example.

One phase of the labor question was developed; by an official taking a school census recently. He was met at the door. By a tired-looking little woman. "What is your husband's business, madam.!" "On, he has no business." "What does he work at!" "He does no work, he is a labor reformer." "What do you do!" "I take in washing and ironing." That is the way a number of "friends of the haboring man" settle the labor question; they let their wives do work to support them, while they are reforming the country and putting down the monopolist.—[Industrial Journal.

In custured Boston they call it the " Bi-jew," the " Bidyou" and the "Buzz-you" theatre; but they still put people off the cars for saying " mu-seom."

It will be surprising, perhaps, to the public to know that, after spending \$8,000,000 in surveys, there is still no actual map in existence of the United States.—[Indianapolis News.]

Says The Boston Courier: " The essay is too deliberate and too serious a style of writing to be popular in our restless, superficial age. We have small leisure for the minute, careful examination of a subject which is ustomary in the essay. We are more auxious to come at the conclusion than than to follow the argument, and the modern reader is even capable of being irritated by the very appearance of leisure and moderation which the

evidently not been following my instructions a taking exercise.

Patrick-Yis; I walked half a mile yesterday.

"Good. You remember I told you that you always have some object in view when you walk so

get your mind off your troubles. I hope you made yes-terday's outing a matter of business of some kind."
"Yis; I went and bought a cemetery lot."—[Omaha World.

The following notice is posted on a fence in Morris County, Texas: " If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gits in these here onts his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be. I am a Christian man and pay my taxes, but d-n a man who lets his critters loose, say L. Some hogs kept in a brewery in Portsmouth, N. H., are in the habit of getting drunk just like men, and they are therefore no longer admitted into good hog society. Our indicted ex-Aldermen are keeping so quiet that

people are forgetting all about them. Why don't they go and swim the Niagara Rapids! Mrs. Wiggers—Dear, dear, I'm most dead, but I'll have to go chop some wood.

Mrs. Miggers—Chop wood, indeed; why don't your husband do that I

"Oh, he never has time to do snything. He writes in his study an hour every day and has to rest after that."

"Humph! What's he writing I"

"Another book on the labor problem."—[Omaha World.

THE DRAMA. LAWRENCE BARRETT AS HAMLET.

Mr. Barrett, at the Star Theatre, last night, gave a remarkable impersonation of Hamlet, the most rilliant and the most exciting performance of this part, indeed, that he has presented within the knowledge of less than five times before the break arrives that gives this play to Ophelia and to general disintegration, and parting scene with Ophelia, by the superb delicacy of Humlet's adjuration to his mother in the closet scene, and by the clear-cut and intensely magnetic utterance of each of the soliloquies. The speech on suicide has not been better spoken by anybody than it was on this occasion by Lawrence Barrett. In the ideal of this actor Hamlet assumes sanity, but does not become insane. The quality which the embodiment lacks is that entire isolation from all human ties and almost all human comprehension which seems to be intimated, in Shakespeare's pages, as the result of a condition of incessant, corrosive and wither-ing misery and blight. The dress and the demeanor and under these the spirit-are too much of the courtly world. It is not sufficiently denoted that Hamle has lost all wish, all brightness, all hope, all comfort, all that makes life endurable, before he is disclosed t view in this awful tragedy of remediless doubt an grief. But, from the intellectual point of view which Mr. Barrett has adopted, the Hamlet he presents is wonderfully fine and strong It has a most sweet and priucely refinement, the exalted tone of philosophic thought, great eloquence and great vigor of action. The filial quality in Hamlet is more particularly emphasized by Mr. Barrett than by other actors of this part in the climar of the closet scene—out this popular effect is gained, at a sacrifice of essential truth. Hamlet's love for his mother has received a permanent shock, and it does not revive at that awful moment. Mr. Barrett, however, evoked prodigious enthusiasm, both here and at many other points, and his performance is to be recorded as a signal triumph. Miss Gaie was often admirable as the horizontal truth as the temperament of the character and discreet in the delivery of the text; and these merits go far to outweigh a self-consciousness not well concealed. Much comment would be justified upon the general presentment of the tragedy, but it is not always possible for the newspaper press to dwell at length upon a subject so old and so familiar as this. The attendance was large; indeed this audience was the hargest one that Mr. Barrett has attracted thus far stock his engagement began. To-night he will play Cassius. It has a most sweet and princely refinement, the exalt

Gaie was often admirable as typhetici—Intelligent, acute as for the temperament of the character and discreet in the delivery of the text; and these merits go far to outweigh a self-consciousness not well concealed. Much comment would be justified upon the general presentment of the tragedy, but it is not always possible for the newspaper press to dwell controlled the point of the controlled and the self-consciousness not well controlled the point of the many parts of the world now shore the surface and open and the point of the many parts of the world now shore the surface and open and the point of the many parts of the world now shore the surface and open and the point of the surface and pen and the world as the important parts of the world now shore the surface and open and the point of the surface and pen and the world of the many parts of the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the world now shore the surface and open and the wind with an another as well and the world now shore the surface and pen and the wind with an another as well and the world now shore the surface and pen and the world now shore the surface and pen and the wind with an another as well and the surface and pen and the world now shore the surface and pen and the surface and pen and the world now shore the surface and pen and t The property was added to the Stewart estate and several years ago was leased to Jacob Aberle, who ran it for a short time as a variety theatre and beer ball. It proved unsuccessful and has remained closed for three years, except for short intervals, when ambitious but inexperienced managers rented it for terms of one, two and three weeks and invariably lost money

When John F. Poole severed his connection with Niblo's Garden last spring he obtained a ten years' lease of the house and at once set to work to transform it into a theatre. Carpenters decorators, machinists, gas-filters and painters have been busy all summer and on Monday evening the public will have an opportunity of witnessing the result of their labors. The house as reconstructed has on its main floor and in its two balconies a seating capacity of about 1,400. The orchestra chairs are what are known as the Steele Mackaye pattern, upholstered in old-gold plush, folding in such a way as to form asiles between every second seat. There are four private hoxes neatly furnished and draped in old-gold plush. The ornamental ironwork forming the fronts of the Niblo's Garden last spring he obtained a ten years' between every second seat. There are four private boxes neatly furnished and draped in old-gold plush. The ornamental ironwork forming the fronts of the balconies is outlined with gold on a white ground and is surmounted by a cushion of garnet plush. The ceiling and walls are frescoed in bright colors and the whole effect of the suditorium is light and pleasing. The stage is twenty-eight feet in depth and thirty in width and is provided with several sets of scenery from the brush of Joseph Ciare, of Wallack's Theatre. The drop curtain, by Gaspard Maeder, is a reproduction of the painting "Sunrise in the Alps" The dressing rooms, carpenter shop and scene rooms are in the building adjoining the theatre on the west. It is Mr. Poole's intention to play first-class comedy, comic opera and burlesque combinations at prices considerably lower than those charged in the up-town theatres. W. J. Scanlan, in "Shane as Lawn," an Irish love story, will be the opening attraction. In this play Mr. Scanlan will introduce the two songs written for him during his recent tour in Ireland—"Bathering Ithe Myrtle with Mary," a reminiscence of the Lakes of Killarney, and "Why Paddy is Always Poor."

VOICES TESTED POR THE A MERICAN CHOKUS. The trial of voices for the limited number of vacancies in the American Opera chorus, which has been in progress at the Academy of Music for three days, closed yeaterday; 227 American voices, male and female, being carefully tested. Some of the singers had come from Onio, Michigan, Virginia, Kentucky, Washington, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Hartford and Bridgeport. The now completed chorus will meet at the Academy of Music on Monday for the first rehearsal of

CLEVELAND AND THE COLORED MAN.

From The Chicago Tribuna.

Mr. Grover Cleveland in the woods says:

I have great respect for the colored people. Again and again I have told the delegations which have visited me that they must have convictions of their own and act on them.

Appointments of colored men by the Cleveland Administration, one. Removals of colored men by the same, in the Freasury Department alone, sixty-two.

JUST AS THE TWIG IS BENT, ETC.

From The Troy Times

We ought not to be too hard on sedgwick. He was once an editorial writer on He New-Fork Evening Post. Much must be forgiven a man with such an early train-

A FRIEND IN NEED.

From The Albany Express.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBENS, noticing and appreciating the many troubles of Secretary Bayard, and also aliuding to the recent mistortanes of Special Envoy Sedgwick in Mexico, suggests that a scientific commission should be "instructed to ascertain by bailoon experiments or otherwise the precise altitude above the sea level at which American diplomatics can be employed without being exposed to the risk of diagracing themselves, their families and their country." This is an idea that ought to favorably commend itself to this eminently practical Administration, and we wonder it has not been thought of before. That it originates with a Republican newspaper will not, it is to be toped lessen its raine to the estimation of the distinguished Secretary, for Tips Tribunes has not patented the idea, but boldly published it for the benefit of Mr. Bayard, just the same as though he were a Republicato. In times past the Secretary has been disposed to find fault with the manner in which he has been treated by the Republican press of the country, but now that The Franche has come to his relief so handsomely he must see that only the kindest spirit actuates the press in its advice to the State rit actuates the press in its advice to the State partment, and that he may depend upon its fertility resource to help him out of unforescend difficulties by time. "A friend in need is a friend indeed," Mr.

SAY WASHINGTON, FOR INSTANCE. President Diar last procamation to his supordinate officials, when boiled down, is simply, "Don't make foom of yourselves." It is good advice, and might do for higher latitudes.

SUSPECTING A TERRIBLE CONSPIRACY. President Cleveland's party friends with, no doubt, charge that the Saranac correspondent of The New York TRIBUNE is trying to make campaign material out of President Cleveland's bad duck as a filterman.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

From The Sucrements Rec.

For it is unquestionable that the Maine statesman, though defeated in the last contest for the Presidency, remains the greatest man and the most influential

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR -FOR DEMOCRATS.

From The Washington Post.

The Democrate are anxious to know whether last night's eartiquake shook any more Republicans out of

not becommand from Governor Rush's candid lives/to the coming canvacs an importance recommend East and West, North and South.

GMMPSES OF THE SBA-SERPENT

ITS HEAD RAISED NEAR BEAREN ISLAND

APPARENTLY IT IS MOVING SLOWLY UP THE HUD SON RIVER TOWARD ALBANY. ALBANY, Sept. 3 .- The much-talked-of sea-

serpent was seen by Captain Hitchcock, of the steamer Lotta, just before dark last evening, near Bearen Island. before it sank. Only a portion of the body appeared around as the steamer Lotta's smokestack and of a dark color. As he looked it sank quietly beneath the water. John N. Briggs has conceived an idea of capturing This morning as the Lotta was making her trip to this

city the monster appeared again several miles neares the city. The steamer was just passing the Frotning-ham house at Staate Landing, about five miles below Albany. Captain Hitchcock was saluting with the whiatie a party on shore when he was startled by exclamation from John D. Parsons, of the firm of Weed Parsons & Co., who pointed out upon the water and

"What's that !"

"I looked just in time," says Captain Hitchcock, " to see what looked like a big slate colored head sticking right up out of the water five feet. The sides looked flat and it was about two feet across. I did at the fall of the third curtain he was loudly cheered.

The sympathy of the audience was deeply moved by the side. The head stood right up straight for a second or two, as if the snimal wanted to preathe, and then it suns out of sight. The place where I saw it is the deepess spot in the river."

Mr. Parsons said : "Just as Captain Hitchcock blew the last whistle, I saw a big head sticking out of the water and called the captain's attention to it. It was saw appeared to be head. It was rounded on top and looked about like a post that had been under water, but it was not a post, it was alive." A number of rivermen made a trip down on the Lotte

to-day hoping to get a look at the animal. Further in formation is eagerly sought after by boatmen.

CAN SUCH A CREATURE BE! DIVERSE OPINIONS OF PROFESSORS GILL AND GOODE, BOTH FISH COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- Professor Gill, of the Fish Commission, who is familiar with modern and ancient sea-serpent literature, does not believe in the existence of any such monster as that which is reported to be disporting itself in Hudson River. The negative evidence, he says, is not strong, as presented to the scientific mind. The true serpent is an air-breathing animal and could not exist indefinitely beneath the suraccous age of the world and their remains are common enough in the deposits of those times, but nothing remotely resembling them is found in the deposits of later many parts of the world now above the surface and open

NO NEWS OF VICTORIA SCHILLING.

HER PORSAKEN HUSBAND DOES NOT WISH TO SEE HER AGAIN-IS SHE AT RIVERDALE! Victoria Schilling seems to have disappeared

effectually. All sorts of theories are advanced as to her niding place. One rumor places her in her father's house at Riverdale, another on ship-board bound for Europe, another at Nantasket Beach and still another in Montreal with her slater. The last rumor comes from Edward Aronson of the Casino. "I think that she has made a reconciliation with her

father," he said yesterday. "From descriptions I have of her brother I think that he is the young man who has been seen with her so frequently of late. It is probable that he has induced her t cleave her hanband and return to her home. I have heard her say that she had a sister 'n a convent at Montreal and I shouldn't be surprised if she had gone up there to spend a week or so until the matter has blown over. Whether she will return to sing or not is a question. I think she will, as he is fond of the stage and is getting along splendhilly."

Ernest Schilling, the forsaken husband, has aiready given up the search for his wife and yesterday morning resumed his duties as conductor on the Sixth Avenue Railread. He is designated as an "extra," but is employed as regularly as any of the regular conductors. He looked somewhat downcast yesterday, but tried to convey the impression that he had dismissed his difficulties from his mind.

from his mind.

"No, I don't know where my wife is, and what is more, I don't are," he said. "She has left me of her own free will and now I hope never to see her again. We were happy together for a time, but latterly she has appeared to have grown tired of our quiet mode of life. Well, it has been a lesson for me and I'll know better how to act next time.

next time."

G. P. Morosini, Mrs. Schilling's father refused to talk about his daughter's disappearance. He would neither deny nor affirm that she had returned to his home. Persons living in Riverdale are quoted as saying that they saw Mrs. Schilling at her ftaher's house yesterday

LARGE GIFTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3 (Special).-The will of the late Joseph E. Temple was admitted to probate this afternoon. He gives nearly a quarter of a million dollars to charitable and other institutions; among them

being \$5,000 each to the Home for Consumptives, the Pennsylvania, Episcopal and St. Joseph's hospitals, the Pennsylvania Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, the Howard Institution, the Franklin Reformatory Home for inebriates, the Pennsylvania Working Home for Bilnd Men, the Home for Aged and infirm Colored Persons, the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity and Nurses' Society, the Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, the Merchants' Fund, the Iniustrial Home for Girls, the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Crueity, and the New Century Protect Children from Crueity, and the New Century Club; \$10,000 to the Northern Home for Priendless Children, the Midnight Mission, the Children's Hospital and Dispensary, the Orthopetic Hospital and Infirmary, and the Union Benevolent Association. In a codicil he directs that the income for each mospital be neid applied for the maintenance of free beds, to be marked "Joseph E. Temple free beds." To Eleanor Reynolds, a sizer of the late General John F. Reynolds, he bequeaths \$5,000 as an offering of friendship. He gives \$25,000 to the Academy of Fine Arts. \$10,000 each to the Pennsylvania and Opnthalmic hospitals and a like sum to the Home for Incurables. A codicil revokes a sift of \$50,000 to the city of Philadelphia for the purchase of works of art for a memorial hall, and the same amount named for the Zoological Society, for free admission, is also revoked. The estate is valued at over \$1,000,000.

ALLAN CAMPBELL EXPLAINS.

Allan Campbell has written to the Army and Nary Journal to correct a wrong impression which he thinks may be created by the remark in that paper on August 28 that "Mr. Campbell appointed Hubert O. Thompson as his deputy. Through Thompson the department was transformed into a political machine for the benefit of one of the local factions." Mr. Campbell partition two transitions into the positions." Mr. Campbell thinks that it may be inferred from this statement that Thompson did the political work in the department white Mr. Campbell was at its head. He says he appointed Thompson as his deputy after being a commissioner a year. Thompson had been entire clerk of a bureau for a year before Mr. Campbell became commissioner. Incompson was chosen for deputy on account of his knowledge of the department and was not selected for the purpose of turning a great department into a political machfue. When Thompson resigned, to take the office of County Clerk, Mr. Hamilin was not applied to fill the vacancy. Mr. Hamilin was not a political, but had been an engineer in the department for several years, and of his integrity Mr. Campbell was satisfied. During Mr. Campbell's term of five years as commissioner he had three deputies, Thompson only became a prominent leader while serving as County Clerk and afterward as Commissioner of Public Works.

WILL THE DEMOCRATS HOLD A CONVENTION! John O'Brien, chairman, and William L. Muller, secretary, of the Democratic State Committee, after a brief conference at the Hoffman House last evening issued a call for a meeting of the committee at the United States Hotel in Saratoga on Tuesday, September 21, at noon. Whether the committee will decide to call a convention was a question in regard to which Mr. O'Brien declined to express an opinion.

ASSESSMENTS PAID BY THE BROADWAY ROAD, John O'Brien, receiver of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad, last evening denied the statement that the assessment ordered by the Supreme Court office.

WISCONSIN LOVES ORDER.

From The Mitigankee Sentinel (Rep.)

Governor Rusk will be ronominated and re-elected because he has done his duty. It will be a victory for order and law against the mob spirit. This issue can